

American Tract Society. The eleventh annual meeting of this Society was attended by a crowded audience, on Wednesday, at ten A. M. in the Broadway Tabernacle, S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. President, in the Chair. From the report it appeared that the receipts for the year ending April 5th were \$105,000 being 12,000 more than the previous year. Of the receipts \$47,573 were for publications sold, and \$56,638 donations. The \$35,000 for Pagan lands had all been received and paid over. The number of volumes printed was 247,972, being 141,000 more than in the previous year, and the number of smaller tracts, 4,309,000. The whole number of tracts, and volumes printed and circulated since the formation of the Society is 43,647,590.

The meeting continued four hours, and was addressed by Rev. Mr. Galusha of Rochester, Rev. Dr. Spring of this city, Rev. Edwin Hall, of Norwalk, Conn. Rev. Wm. S. Plummer, of Virginia, Rev. Dr. Tyn of Philadelphia, Rev. John C. Brown of St. Petersburg, Russia, and Rev. G. H. Bethune, of Philadelphia.

In the course of the meeting, an interesting relief, the chair occupied by the "Dairyman's Daughter," (Elizabeth Wallbridge of the Isle of Wight), was exhibited to the audience. It has been recently brought to this country, accompanied with certificates of its identity from surviving relatives of the deceased. N. Y. Observer.

American Home Missionary Society. The tenth annual meeting of this Society was held in the Tabernacle on Wednesday evening, the Hon. S. Van Rensselaer, President of the Society, in the chair. The receipts for the year, including a balance of \$5,446 in the treasury at the commencement, and a legacy of 12,000 dollars from the late Joseph Burr of Vermont, amount to \$107,639. The expenditures have been \$92,108, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$15,531.

The progress of the Society, as tested by its receipts, has been as follows: First year, \$18,130 70; second, \$20,635 75; third, \$26,997 31; fourth, \$33,929 41; fifth, \$48,124 73; sixth, \$49,422 12; seventh, \$68,627 17; eighth, \$78,911 44; ninth, \$88,863 22; tenth, \$101,565 15.

The number of Missionaries under the care of the Society during the year has been 753 in this country, and 17 in France; total, 770. Of the 753 in this country, 575 are settled pastors, or stated supplies in single congregations, 132 extend their labors to two or three congregations, and forty-six, including agents, are employed in larger fields. The amount of ministerial labor performed under the commissions of this Society the past year, is equal to 543 years of an individual.

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Humphrey, President of Amherst College; Rev. Dr. Skinner of this city; Rev. Dr. Colman; Rev. Professor Schumacher, of Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary; and Rev. Flavel S. Mines, Jr.

American Bible Society. The American Bible Society celebrated its twentieth anniversary on Thursday morning, at 10 1/2 A. M. at the Tabernacle, which was occupied in every part by an audience of about four thousand people. The President of the Society, John Cotton Smith being detained at home by domestic affliction, the Chair was taken by John Bolton, Esq. first Vice President. The Rev. Dr. Sharpe of Boston read the 35th Chapter of Isaiah. A written address from the President of the Society was read by the Rev. Dr. Miller, one of the Secretaries. The Treasurer's Report was then read by John Nichol, Esq. Treasurer, from which it appeared that the total receipts of the Society during the year amounted, in addition to a balance of \$12,277, to \$104,299, and its expenditures to 107,910, leaving a balance in the Treasury of 9,265 dollars.

The manager's report, an abstract of which will be found in another part of our paper, was read by the Rev. Mr. Brigham, one of the Secretaries; after which the following gentlemen addressed the meeting. His Excellency, R. P. Dunlap, of Maine; Rev. Mr. Eloy, of Ohio; Rev. Mr. Atkinson of Virginia; Rev. Mr. Hodgson of New York; Rev. Mr. Reid of Bombay; Rev. Mr. Brown of St. Petersburg, Russia, and Rev. Dr. Skinner of New York.

16.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

HOUSE. The House took up, considered and adopted the following resolution offered yesterday:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, if, in his opinion, it shall not be incompatible with the public interest, the instructions which have been transmitted from time to time, since the first day of January 1835, to the Representative of the United States at the Government of Mexico, relative to the boundaries between the two nations, and relative to the setting on foot military expeditions by citizens of the United States against the Mexican Province of Texas, and relative to the military occupation, or contemplated occupation, under the authority of the President, of any post or place within the said province of Texas; and all correspondence and communications which have passed, at Washington or at Mexico, between the two Governments, respecting the same; and all information in possession of the Executive respecting the same. And, also, that the President be requested to communicate to this House all orders and instructions issued to the military or other officers of the United States, or of the States, relative to the defence of the Western frontier, and all correspondence between them and the Government respecting the same.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, moved to suspend the vote to take up the joint Resolution from the Senate fixing the adjournment of Congress:—

On which motion the Yeas and Nays were ordered, and were, Yeas 87, Nays 90.

So the House refused to suspend the rule.

Mr. Cave Johnson, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a Bill increasing the compensation of clerks in the several offices therein named: Read twice and committed.

Mr. Harrison, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill making a donation of land in the State of Missouri and territory of Arkansas, for the purpose of constructing a road for military and other purposes: read twice and committed.

LAND DISTRIBUTION BILL.

The bill from the Senate, appropriating, for a limited time, the proceeds of sales of public lands among the several States, coming up, on its first and second reading.

Three motions were made for commitment.

First, by Mr. Williams, of Kentucky to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Secondly, by Mr. Carr, of Indiana, to the Committee on Public Lands.

Thirdly, by Mr. Gillett, of New York, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Williams of N. C. hoped the bill would be referred to the Committee on the state of the Union. It was a bill requiring prompt and speedy action. There was no sort of necessity to send it to one of the standing committees. All the information that could be obtained, was already in the possession of the House and the people.

Mr. Chambers of Penn. was in favor of a similar reference, any other disposition would occasion delay. There were no facts to be collected, which were not already known.

Mr. Grennell, of Mass., said this subject had been before Congress for several years, and all the great interests of the country required that the attention of Congress should be fixed upon it, as the attention of the people had long been. The Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, was the committee of all others, in which the many weighty questions which were involved in this bill could be best considered and discussed. The Committee on Public Lands had already put its negative on this subject, by reporting a bill for the graduation of the price of the public lands. They were therefore committed; and no new light could be expected from them. As to the Committee on Ways and Means, there was no question of finance, which it was necessary for them to decide. All the information on the whole subject that could be given, had been given. He hoped the bill would be referred to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and speedy action might be had upon it, so that at least the suspense in which the people were held might be removed.

Mr. Hamer was in favor of commitment to the Committee on Ways and Means. He could not see the subject in the light in which others viewed it. It was said there should be no delay. Why not? The bill was based on the principle that there was a surplus revenue. Ought not the fact to be first ascertained how much money would be wanted to carry on the operations of the Government, before we give our money away? There might be no surplus revenue worth talking about, or there might be just enough to talk about and nothing more. There were questions of finance involved in the bill which required a report from the Committee on Ways and Means, and there he hoped it would go. The House could not act understandingly, till such a report had been made.

Mr. Reynolds of Ill. thought the Bill ought to go to the Committee on Public Lands:—He considered this the most appropriate reference. The question was not altogether one of finance. It might be found necessary to amalgamate the two principles of graduation and distribution. Some gentlemen might not approve of such a course, because certain political notions might deter them from adopting it. Still it might be found necessary to adopt it. He was anxious to see the subject settled, and he thought that Congress ought not to adjourn without settling it, even if they remained here until October.

Mr. Granger said: I am decidedly in favor of Mr. Speaker, of the motion to refer this bill to the committee of the whole House on the state of the Union. It is not many days since we were told by the chairman of the committee on the judiciary, on bills involving some of the strongest constitutional principles that could possibly arise, that at this stage of the session, even the reference of important bills to the committee of the whole, was as much as to declare the death warrant of those bills; and still, sir, it is urged now not only that the denial of such a reference should be had, but this bill should be sent to committees that are pledged against the principles of the bill so referred to them.

What, sir, is the design of a member to refer a bill to one of the standing committees of the House? It is generally to elicit information on a subject not well understood. Is that the fact in relation to the bill before you? Certainly not; for there has been no question presented to the nation for the last ten years of deeper interest to the people, or that has occupied more of the attention not only of the people, but of the Representatives.

Nor is this all. It is a fact known by their report made to this House, and by their bill offered and now upon your files, that the committee on Public Lands is pledged against this proposition. All then that I ask is, that this bill may be placed in the same position as the one that has been reported by that committee, whose opinion has been already expressed to this House. How can you arrive at such a result but by taking this bill to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and nanking it the special order of the day with the same bill on this subject already on your files, and then let the question be decided as argument and judgment shall declare that it ought to be decided? I ask you, sir, if it is the intention of this House to meet the question boldly, and for gentlemen to stand or fall by the reason in this case, what argument can be afforded why, when you have had a report on this very subject, you should not take this bill sent to us by a coordinate branch of the Legislature, refer it to the same committee of the whole that has been charged with the bill reported by the Committee on Public Lands, and leave the two propositions to stand or fall by their comparative merits? I ask you, sir, if the design is to settle this question, whether this is not the course which must present itself to the judgment and consideration of every man?

We are told we should send the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means. And for what purpose? Why, it is a question of finance, I grant it is. I know not whether the honorable gentleman who stands at the head of the Committee does, or does not, speak the sentiments of the majority of that Committee, on all subjects, if he does, a reference of this question to that Committee is to declare that you reject this bill, for only a few days since on a proposition to arm your fortifications, he boldly took

the ground that there were no funds, and that there would be no funds for distribution amongst the several States, in any shape whatever. Here then you are called on to say that you will commit this bill to a committee, the chairman of which has declared that he is opposed not only to the principles of that bill, but of every bill the object of which is to distribute any portion of the forty millions now in your Treasury among the people of these States. And is this an argument to wrest a bill from its proper course, where it will be placed side by side to try its comparative strength with that of the bill now on your table? Why should this question be committed to a committee, the chairman of which has declared himself hostile to every feature of this bill? No man in this hall can be dead to the fact, that we have divers projects on hand for the distribution of the public revenue, or rather for its exhaustion, other than that for the distribution among the States. I will not speak of the possibility of the passage of all those laws, although alluded to by the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Hammond.]

It may not be the proper occasion to do so, but I will say that of the many projects here presented, there is not a man in this house prepared to vote in favor of all of them. I will say more. Pass them all—extravagant, wasteful as some are, and unjust as others, pass them all—push the extravagance of your government in the face of all its pledges to the last point of profusion—and when you have done all this,—when you have accomplished the most that legislation can accomplish—you cannot employ enough of the funds upon any public works that can be projected to use the revenue of your country as fast as it will flow in upon you. No, sir, you cannot by any system of extravagant, wasteful expenditure.

You cannot suck up your income as fast as it will be poured into your coffers; and no man here will risk his reputation by saying, that with all your public works, and with every scheme of expenditure that is likely to be adopted, there can be a reasonable doubt but that you can appropriate that revenue from twenty to thirty millions, and every department of your government will go on without the least hindrance. Why then, are we called on to consider the possibility of a want of funds? Is it to create in this community a belief, that the exigencies of your government require that your funds should be kept on hand? Sir, it is a hard matter for any government to surrender the power of money; and there are those in this country who feel, that when they once shall have entered on the system of distribution, which since the year 1820, has been promised to our people, from that very moment there would no longer be millions at command, to be used as the exigencies of the government or the party may require. When that distribution shall have been once made, it must be continued so long as the state of the Treasury will warrant it, and no man here will dare to rise in his place and refuse it. And should the wants of the country ever require funds beyond its income, the States, with a liberality which has always characterized them, will pour out at the foot of your government whatever its wants may require.

Send the Bill then, to committee of the whole on the state of the Union, place it along with the bills on your table, and as I have said before, let them stand or fall by their comparative merits.

Mr. Lincoln of Mass. was in favor of the reference to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Gillett proceeded to address the House in favor of his motion—when, the hour having arrived the speaker announced the special order of the day.

Defence of the Western Frontier. On motion of Mr. R. M. Johnson, the committee resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Parker in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for the better defence of the Western Frontier.

[The bill appropriates 100,000 dollars for the construction of a military road west of the boundary of the state of Missouri and the Territory of Arkansas.]

Mr. McKay moved to amend the bill by inserting a proviso that the consent of the Indian tribes should be obtained, and if not obtained, the road should be constructed east of the boundary line of said state and territory.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill was laid aside.

The committee took up and considered the following bills, which were laid aside without amendment.

A bill appropriating 45,000 dollars for the erection of an arsenal of construction in North Carolina.

A bill appropriating 20,000 dollars for repairs and improvements of the arsenal in Charleston, S. C. The committee then rose and reported.

A message was received from the President of the United States, announcing the payment of the four instalments due under the treaty with France. The message was referred to the committee on foreign affairs and ordered to be printed.

Fortification Bill.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. A. Mann in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications for the year 1836.

The pending question was on the amendment proposed by Mr. Cambreleng, to amend the bill by adding an appropriation of seven hundred thousand dollars for arming the fortifications, in addition to the amount included in the army appropriation bill. After a long political speech from Mr. McConas, the committee rose and reported.

At a late hour the House adjourned.

BRACKETT'S Universal Panacea,

FOR the cure of Ringworms, Cancers, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Humors, or any eruptions of the skin. Price 75 cents per bottle. To be had of the Manufacturer, GEORGE BRACKETT, perfumer, or of J. C. EMERSON & Co. Druggists, at the sign of the Big Mortar Concord, New Hampshire. Also for sale by

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Opposite the Bank, Montpelier, Vt. None genuine unless put up with printed directions on the inside wrapper, signed George Brackett, and sealed on the cork with his seal.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Abstract of the Third Annual Report. The report commences with a grateful recognition of obligations to Him who stilleth the noise of the waves and the tumult of the people, through whose ever-ruling care even the enemies of the cause have been made even to promote it.

We have no adequate means of estimating the increase of avowed and thorough abolitionists during the last year; much less the general change of public sentiment in favor of the slave; yet the limited returns of societies actually organized, may be instructive to those who have been, or professed to be, incredulous of the progress of the cause. Three hundred and twenty-eight new Societies have been formed since the last report. The whole number now known to the Committee is 535. Of these, only 254 have reported their number of members, making an aggregate of 27,182 members. From 71 Societies have been received reports of their number of members at their respective dates of organization, from which it appears that their societies were organized with 2555 members, or an average of 40 members each, and have now increased to 9750, or an average of 130 members each.

AUXILIARIES. State auxiliaries have been formed during the year in New-York and Rhode Island, which have entered very efficiently into the work. The State auxiliary of Massachusetts, in point of age, and in fact the parent of all the Anti-Slavery Societies, has gone forward with its characteristic ardor and devotion, having expended during the past year not less than \$6,000. That of Maine has resolved to raise \$2000 for the coming year, \$887 of which was subscribed at its anniversary. That of New Hampshire, which will hold its anniversary in June, has expended liberally, and will not fall behind any of its sisters. That of Vermont has expended the present year \$464, and has voted to raise \$2000 for the coming year, \$672 of which was immediately subscribed. The Auxiliary of New York, at its meeting in Peterboro', raised a subscription of \$1200. That of Rhode Island pledged itself to raise \$2000 for the first year, which was subscribed on the spot. The Ohio State Auxiliary, at its anniversary at Granville on the 27th ult., resolved to raise \$10,000, 4,500 of which was subscribed on the spot. The State Society of Kentucky has been prevented by the violence of slaveholders from active exertions by agents or the press. But the press of Mr. Birney, now at Cincinnati, is perhaps acting not less efficiently upon that state, than if it were within its borders.

From the reports of the treasurer and publishing agent, it will appear that the total receipts of the American Anti-Slavery Society, since the last anniversary, have been \$25,806.30, including an increase of \$15,311.02 over the receipts of last year. With these funds the committee have been enabled to keep in the field a number of agents, and to publish and extensively diffuse a variety of anti-slavery periodicals, pamphlets, and larger works, viz:

PUBLICATIONS.		
Monthly.		
Human Rights, about 20,000 per mo.	Total	\$40,000
A. Slavery Record, " 25,000 "		380,000
Emancipator, " 15,000 "		210,000
Slave's Friend, " 15,000 "		205,000
Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, " 5,000 "		5,000
Bound volumes.		
Life of Granville Sharp, 2,000		2,000
Anti-Slavery Record, vol. I, 1,000		1,000
Slave's Child's Appeal, 1,000		1,000
Slave's Friend, vol. I, 1,000		1,000
Occasional pamphlets, 5,000		5,000
Circulars, prints, &c. 35,000		35,000
Total number of impressions, 1,025,380		

This amount is exclusive of the publications of other societies and individuals, which have been purchased and disseminated by this society. It will be seen by a comparison with the last report, that the issues of publication this year have been nine times as great as those of last year, at only about five times the expense.

Of the periodical publications, which at first were issued almost entirely by gratuitous distribution, 14,000 copies monthly are now taken up by paying subscribers. So much has the demand for anti-slavery publications increased during the year, that the committee have decided to issue the Emancipator weekly, of the same size of the present monthly. By this arrangement it is not designed to supersede the monthly, which it is proposed still to issue in large quantities for gratuitous distribution, under a new name.

AGENTS. In the course of the past year, the Society has employed 13 agents, for longer or shorter periods, as agents or lecturers. The entire amount of service performed by these individuals is not less than eight years.

In this connection the committee would not forget to mention the services of those noble-hearted and devoted men, Charles Stuart and George Thompson. The former has during the year given his time, and more than his time, gratuitously to this cause. The latter while he remained with us, labored most abundantly, and gained multitudes of converts.

Our brethren Stuart and Thompson are accused of being foreigners, as if it were a crime for a foreigner, while submitting himself to our laws, openly to discuss with us, in our own halls and churches, the propriety of our institutions! Is our republicanism a thing that fears open discussion? much more to discuss morals? Such we, at least, have never understood it to be; and among the last rights we shall be disposed to yield to the spirit of slavery, is the right to welcome and listen to such foreigners as George Thompson, nor will we cease our efforts to overthrow the spirit that persecuted him, till he shall be welcomed back, to share with us the triumph of those principles which he nobly jeopardized life to promulgate.

The spirit of the last annual meeting gave tone to the year. Its noble effort to raise \$20,000 for the Society's funds was most magnanimously seconded by the New England Convention soon after, and at the annual meeting of the New-Hampshire State Society. The Methodist clergy of the central part of New England joined the standard of abolition almost in a body, and with strong arms and stout hearts. There were also strong accessions from other classes of Christians. The various public conventions in the month of May, seemed to have brought into vigorous life

all the seed which had been sown broad over the free states in the previous winter. The second annual report, laden with thrilling accounts of past progress and future plans, seems to have commenced at the south the great work of tearing off the mask under which slaveholders have so long shielded their atrocious piracy upon human rights. The grantees and the best, indeed the great majority of them, have always been understood to regard slavery as an evil, and in the abstract a sin, but excusable under the pressure of present circumstances; they have been understood to be conscientiously desirous of liberating their slaves, as soon as it could be done safely and for the good of all parties. Hence the indelicacy of any moral interference. Under the broad shield of this delusion, they were not only holding their vassals in peace, but stealthily propagating the doctrines, feelings, spirit of slaveholding throughout the whole republic. But they began to perceive that two hundred affiliated bands of immediate abolitionists, wielding the press, and making an open and well arranged effort to change the public sentiment of the land, was likely to bring their sort of abolitionism to a test it would not be able to stand. The appearance of the publications themselves, 175,000 of which were disseminated in the month of July, brought them to the necessity of an exposure of their real views and feelings. Those who doubt the policy of acting directly by such publications on the leading influences of southern society, greatly undervalue the advantage of unmasking hypocrisy, and drawing the enemies of human nature into the open field. The publications did their work. They probed the deep and dangerous wound, while the old system of ennobled had been ever healing slightly. They brought to light the true feeling of the great body of slaveholders as expressed by the Charleston Courier of Nov. 14th.

We of the south have been hitherto slow to blame, in allowing such notions to gain ground at the north, as that we regard slavery as an evil, and are anxious to get rid of it. It is but lately that we have begun to make the northern people understand, that we hold slavery to be neither a SIN nor a CURSE, but an ordinance of Providence and a PRACTICAL BLESSING.

The result has showed, that the strongest bulwarks of our national liberties are but cob-houses before the tyranny of slavery. The United States post office was robbed in the city of Charleston on the 30th of July—virtually by the city itself! The whole south was thrown into frenzy. In all her cities, towns, and villages, her white population assembled in anti-abolition meetings, demanding, in the language of violent passion and menace, that the abolitionists should be punished, and their associations and publications suppressed by the states to which they belonged. Threatening instant and ignominious death to every one who should set his foot in a slave state; offering rewards for the abduction of the officers and agents of this society, and avowing their determination to visit the sins of the abolitionists upon their unoffending bondmen, by binding them in still tighter and heavier chains! Individuals travelling or residing at the south, were arrested by riotous mobs, and brutally flogged, on the mere suspicion of their being abolitionists. The whole south resolved itself into a vigilance committee, whip in hand, dirks and pistols in the pockets, to watch with Argus eyes, the appearance of the least spark of the doctrine, that 'ALL men are born free,' that an immediate *auto da fe* might be performed over it! In this wild clamor, the voices of all were mingled, and those indeed were the loudest, the sanctity of whose professions, or the dignity of whose offices, naturally led their fellow citizens to suspect them of a tendency to discountenance oppression, or uphold law and order. The magistrate tucked up his robes, and hurled bricks with the mob. The preacher of the gospel opened the Bible to justify exacting labor without wages, and to invest the buyers and sellers of men with the sanctity of patriarchs. In proof of this appalling charge, we quote the language of some of the southern ministers of the gospel. A clergyman of Virginia closes a published letter 'to the Sessions of the Presbyterian Congregations, within the bounds of the West Hanover Presbytery,' thus:—

'If there be any stray goat of a minister among us tainted with the blood-hound principles of abolitionism, let him be ferreted out, silenced, excommunicated, and left to the public to dispose of him in other respects.'

Your affectionate brother in the Lord, ROBERT N. ANDERSON. Even the head of the post office department, the sworn guardian of the most sacred treasure that heaven can bestow upon a free country, was driven to betray his high trust, under the false and fatal plea, that we owe a higher obligation to the community than to the laws!

What was the response of the north to this clamor of unmasked tyranny? It is instructive, and worthy of much study. It was made in three parts. Two parts have been given, and the third is yet to come.

1st. The merchants, and all through whose hands the gain of slavery passes, were much alarmed. They felt that something must be done, yet they knew not what. They were ready enough to denounce the interference of the abolitionists, and they might have been ready to punish an interference with what slavery had been supposed to be, but it would not do to punish all interference whatsoever with what slavery was now avowed to be—a system of ever beginning, never ending oppression. They made great outcry about the danger of the Union, abused the abolitionists, assured the south they were few and contemptible, but yet took occasion to say that in all this they did not assent to the justice of slavery,—an evil which their principles revolted against, and which they would never tolerate among themselves,—and therefore left to the south to dispose of as they pleased. The Union which was endangered, was in reality their union with the southern trade. But the problem was to keep that trade without losing their character with the freemen of the north.

2d. The northern legislatures were called upon to suppress abolition. Some of them have responded by resolutions.—Some by the appointment of hitherto non-responsive committees; and some by silence. Massachusetts has permitted the abolition-

ists to spend their own cause before her, and her eyes have been so much opened that she will not hatch the cockatrice eggs that have been laid for her. New York, deeply involved in a political game, has thought to propitiate the south by stabbing at the freedom of her literary institutions. Her legislators meant to have it understood that the blow was aimed at a single ultra and persecuted school. But the schools and colleges of this enlightened state are too wise, if not too generous, to be so deceived. On the whole, the south demanded a gag law. The response has been unanimously in the negative.

3d. The freemen of the north, the honest hard handed, clear headed free laborers of the north, are yet to respond. What their response will be, may be foreseen from that of the legislators who must ultimately account to them.

The conventions of Northampton and of Rhode Island, the latter more numerous attended, in spite of the severest cold, than any ever before held in that state, show that abolition profited greatly by its 'death blow.' The meeting of minor associations all over the land, at the rate of at least two daily, attest the same truth.

Nothing more could have been expected from Congress than what has taken place in the country at large—the more full development of the true character of slavery. The petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, have abundantly answered this purpose. They have brought out the tyrant that would consign to the fiery furnace every man who in his honesty will not fall down and worship the 'golden image'—legalized oppression. The temper of southern legislators has, we trust, so enlightened the northern mind to the sin of permitting slavery by our votes, in the capital of our republic, that the tables of the next Congress will groan under a ten-fold weight of petitions. Political cunning has for the present put an end to the discussion of this all-important subject in Congress, but free and Christian men will never forget the northern legislators who dared to vote that 'Congress ought not in any way to interfere with slavery in the District, under its exclusive legislation.' Let every abolitionist, of whatever party, keep a list of these men, for his use at the polls.

Friends and fellow laborers, the enemy stands before us in the open field. In avowing himself the friend of perpetual bondage of the laboring class, he avows himself the enemy of human nature. He is mighty and clad in mail, but the spear in our hands has already penetrated between the joints of his armor. He must yield to truth. But he is prepared for a desperate struggle—his foot is on the neck of two and a half millions—he threatens to hold all he has, and to extend the curse of his rule to new states. One new slave state is now on the eve of admission to the Union, and he is stirring up the revolt in Texas to add five or six more. Is not this the time for a great effort in behalf of human nature? Is not this the time to rally the honest of all parties and all sects, and make a stand for the falling cause of truth and freedom? The northern church is not far gone in the general corruption as to have responded favorably to the monstrous doctrines of slaveholding Christians. In all divisions, she is beginning to reason herself. The bone and sinew of northern society, the free laborers, the yeomanry of land, are not yet ready to sell their birth rights for a mess of pottage. Nothing is needed but light and love—a fair application of the glorious principles of the gospel to the case, to bring forth such a response as shall forever banish from America the monstrous wickedness of holding property in human beings.

DIED.

On the 20th instant, at the residence of Doct. Spalding in this town, Mr. Joseph Goddard of Worcester, Mass. aged 70. Mr. Goddard with his family, were on a journey to visit a brother in Canada. Stopping to spend the Sabbath in this village, he was violently seized with a lung fever, which in five days terminated his earthly existence. His spirit, we would humbly hope, has gone to that Saviour in whom he trusted, and who he observed "was made unto him Wisdom, Righteousness, Sanctification and Redemption."

Removal !!

AUSTIN O'MALEY, would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has removed his shop from the room formerly occupied in Spalding's building, to the one two doors south-east of the Branch Bridge. He has entered into an arrangement under the firm of Austin O'Maley & Co. by which he offers for sale a superior assortment of imported Cloth on the most reasonable terms. May 19, 1836.

Stray Cow.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber in Berlin, about the seventh inst. a Brindle Cow, of middling size, supposed to be five or six years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. JOHN HASKELL. Berlin, May 17, 1836.

AUSTIN O'MALEY & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS, OFFER for sale cheap for cash, or approved credit, a superior assortment of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS, of the most approved colors. Also an extensive assortment of

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, Neck Stocks, Gloves, Fancy Hdkfs. Cravats, Hair Brushes, Wallets, &c.

The SPRING FASHIONS are now received from New York, and gentlemen who want their garments in the best style and warranted to fit, are respectfully invited to patronize the New Establishment.

N. B. Particular attention paid to cutting for others to make.

Orders from a distance gratefully received and promptly attended to.

WANTED,

As an apprentice to the above business, a smart active boy from 14 to 16 years of age, well recommended of good character.

Montpelier, May 19, 1836.